POLITICAL.

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END." This day begins the consummatory action of the people upon the great issues involved in the struggle of parties for the last four years. The election of 1840 only gave Federalism an oppor-tunity to show what it would do, if it could. The extraordinary session called by Gen. Harrison, under the influence of Mr. Clay, found the Government without the head which Federalism had smuggled into power, and his successor and the real leader of the party at war. The event was precisely what Mr. Clay would have made it, if he had made the destiny for himself. Harrison and Webster would have taken the control of their party out of his hands. Tyler and Webster proved too feeble. Mr. Clay dictated all the Federal measures in Congress, and Tyler and Webster were barely able to foil the principal one— the bank—with a veto; and were compelled to yeld the rest to the dictation of the man who wayed their party in Congress. The country, erefore, barely had a taste of Federal policy ngh, however, to raise its gorge, without being pelled to swallow the whole prescription, which was intended to put the patient beyond resistance. The failure to accomplish enabled the country to rally, and repel the system of measures which Mr. Clay had devised for its thraidom. The bankrupt act did not sur-

its thraidom. The bankropt act did not survive the abortive Bank a year. Distribution followed its fate; and the Internal Improvement scheme, which began to show signs of life, was still-born; and the national debt, its concomitant, was stilled after its first year's growth.—Thus the national policy, which the Administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren put in the second of the secon in train, was restored almost entirely, and the country prospered. No measures of Federal origin were left to harrass the Union, but the exorbitant Tariff of 1812-a measure which taxes the people forty millions to supply the Treasury, when twenty millions are sufficient for revenue; and at least forty millions more for manufacturing bounties, when that privileged class of capitalists were already enjoying, under the reduced Tariff which preceded that of 1842, higher profits than any other class of the community. This day and Monday will decide whether art, frand, corruption and violence can triumph over the public will, as evidenced during the last five years in option. So much for the paternity of the rumor. (Great cheering.) It was an insult to mention it, where the paternity of the rumor. position to all Mr Clay's measures, and force and he who talked of attempting to bring them that man on the country against whom, during like cattle "desired to make them abject slaves the last twenty years, it has continually expressed a fixed aversion. If money, if management, of a fixed species of foul electioneering and cozen-age combined, can vanquish and control the pub-lic judgment and popular feeling, Mr. Clay may succeed; but otherwise, we confide in the intelligence, the independence, and the honesty of the gence, the independence, and the honesty of the masses; and, therefore, believe that Mr. Clay is them of Mr. Clay's connection with persons of doomed to meet his Waterloo fate on this day.

Friday has, ever since the election of Harrison, been a day of bad omen to Mr. Clay and his party. His Bank, and other pregnant measures, had their auspices on this fatal hangman's day;

and on Friday, we think, he is doomed to lose the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio-States that wreck at once. Mr. Clay goes down, and is for-ever lost to the public eye. Not so with the De-mocratic candidates. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and We have strong faith in every Southern State along the seaboard, including Virginia, round to Louisiana, and up the Mississippi, on both shores, exclusive of Kentucky. These States, with Indiana, Michigan, Maine, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, give the President to the Democraey, without the great States of Ohio, Pennsylva-nia, and New York. Two out of these three large States we confidently count upon; and if this hope be not disappointed, the election will be carried by the Democracy by a majority of two to one.

But if every prognostic and every flattering ex-pectation should fail us, the vote of the people so far in the congressional elections makes it evident far in the congressional elections makes it evident that the Democracy will have a majority in the popular branch of Congress. And can Federalism look upon the war as ended when such a list together certain that it may extend to the speaker. [Laughter.] "Time is money," it is said, and that admonishes me to be brief in my remarks, power exists to encounter the already condemned and I will endeavor to attend to the admonition.

measures which it broached at the extra session? Fellow-citizens, we are on the eye of a revoluthere is an end of our political troubles; the success of their adversaries only renews the battle. I Globe, Nov. 1.

(From the N. Y. Plebeian, Nov. 2.) NEW YORK IS SAFE! SEVEN MILES OF DEMOCRATS! THE PROCESSION LAST EVENING.

The masses were out last evening; the people the Democracy were out in all their glory. have never seen such a demonstration, nor ever expect to see such an one for many a year to expect to see such an one for many a year of come. We give up all idea of writing an account of the procession. Such a procession was never seen before, and will not be seen for years to come. We confess that we do not know how it was got up; we did not anticipate it; we had no idea of such a demonstration, of such enthusiasm. We expected to see an ordinary meeting. but we were disappointed. The procession was seven miles long, if it was an inch. Let every Democratic voter in the procession put in his bal-

will receive 5,000 majority in this city.

The procession was four hours in passing at any given point. But to judge of the numbers who were in the procession, would not give the least idea of the immense mass of human beings who turned out last evening. The whole city was filled with Democrats. Never, within the memory of man, was such a mass of human beings assembled. Can it be possible that the city of New York will record her vote for Henry Clay? We say no! This city this State, and we be-lieve this Union is safe for Polk and Dallas, Wright and Gardiner, by thousands.

Even low while we write, the sound of exuberant feeling is pealing on our car. The immense masses are returning with joyous countenances, a stuffed coon too. [A voice, with a touch of the masses are returning with joyous countenances, and the Whigs, with doleful looks, are doubting if the great and mighty movement of the Demo-cratic party was about to last until after Tuesday. If so, they gave up in deep and bitter disappoint-ment. The delegations from different neighboring counties were not numerous, the Democratic Clubs being fully sufficient to swell the multitude. Among the most prominent, we noticed the King's county delegation and the Williamsburg delega-

rion, both of whom appeared with splendid ban-ners and in great numbers.

The first in order which demands our notice was the Empire Club, under the superintendence of the indomitable Captain Rynders. A more magnificent display we never witnessed. Inde-pendent of the splendid banners of the Club, there was a brilliantly illuminated temple.

White Eagle Club was finely represented artillery, under the command of Capt. William Costles, continued from line to line to send forth its volleys. One hundred guns were fired. A most beautiful representation of the Texian star, worked in flowers, was carried Mr. William Clark.
The People's Club turned out in barouches.

the first was decorated with fourteen national banners, and a bust of James K. Polk, with the head surrounded with a wreath of flowers. It called forth marked approbation. On the top was a banner bearing the inscription, "No Nation-

whelming. The large banner painted by Mr. Gabriel Harrison, over twenty feet high, was loudly applauded as it passed.

The sixth district (Congressional) turned out in barouches with the name of Ely Moore.— There was an universal expression of approba-

From the first ward we observed an omnibus bearing some portion of the Nichol Club. The delegation from this ward consisted mostly of mounted horsemen, very numerous.

The Second Ward Polk Wright Club, with their banner, followed by the type-lounders, also presented an imposing appearance. The sixth ward delegation, with their badges

and banners, were perhaps the most numerous in

The Fourth Ward Jefferson Association was ably represented. The beautiful banner of the society looked admirably.

Both the 11th and 13th Wards turned out strong.

In the former was a splendid imitation of the Temple of Liberty, with a young lady representing the Goddess, dressed in snowy white.

The Silas Wright Club was one of the richest of the procession. The fine banner of the Young Mens' General Committee was much greeted.

The Butchers, Grocers and Bakers turned out, processibly the forcers and strength. The Bulk and

especially the former in strength. The Polk and Dallas Association, with the name of J. K. Polk worked in flowers. The Central Hickory Association, The Independent Polk Club, The Blacksmiths, The Shipwrights and Carpenters, looked tremely well.

Mr. Clay has always been a weight upon his party. He was the lowest of the four candidates in 1821. His cause was identified with Adams' administration, so disastrously defeated in 1828. He was the regular nominee of his party, and got but 49 out of 286 electoral votes in 1832.

In 1836, he dared not even to seek to be a candidate. In 1840 he sought a nomination from Governor. In this opinion, I fully concur." his party, and lost it. These very men who now

TIVE AMERICANS.

A brilliant display of rockets and other fireworks summoned the adherents of this movement to the front of the City Hall at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The attendance, although not equal to many others held there during the season, was really imposing in point of numbers, and would perhaps have been still more so had the weather them. been more moderate, instead of diminishing in

temperature, as it did as night fell in. Ex-Alderman Rich was chosen President, and stated the object of the meeting. It having been rumored abroad that the Native Americans would, as such, vote for the Whig candidates for President, Vice President, and Governor of this State, they the Democratic American Re-publicans, wished to undeceive those who believed they would or could forego their former preferences as members of the great Republican party. (Cheers.) It was perfectly absurd to think, that because they had temporary differences among them, that they should cease their hostility to that foul project, a United States Bank, which, if ever established, would be the death blow of popular liberty in this country. The President continued to argue against the Bank, which he looked upon as the most important measure to be considered and then turned to the Tariff, which he secretally conduced as a project to receive the severely condemned as a project to raise up false and inflated interests, that would, through time, make all others tributary. All these demanded the strong disapprobation of the Democratic American Republicans, and he, therefore, hoped that such resolutions would be passed as would show that the Democracy would not abandon their principles on account of a family quar-rel. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Field was called upon and said that no-

thing but the report of an intended coalition be-tween them and the base Whigs would have induced him to appear. It was well understood when the formation of the Native American party took place out of the old ones, that no cou was prescribed for members in relation to the Presidential vote: on the contrary, it was fully understood that each individual was free to vote on that question according to the principles of his party; yet, for sooth, it was asserted, that because they were to vote the Congressional ticket of their party, they were about to forsake their old Democratic faith which was dear to them. (A voice-good.) At Port Richmond, on the day previous, and he who talked of attempting to bring them up (Long and loud applause, and cries of "well done.") It was the pride and the right of every American citizen to vote according to the die tates of his conscience, but the Whigs do not seem to think so, for in one place they preached up the Tariff, and in another were that creed. Mr. Field then entered upon a discussion of the Tariff, and the other leading doctrines at issue between the Whigs and Demo-crats, and ended by calling upon them to vote for J. K. Polk, G. M. Dallas and Silas Wright --

(Applause.) A long series of resolutions were then read and swelled the tide of Gen. Harrison's fortune. If unanimously adopted. They directly repudiated these States prove to be breakers in the new sea all connection with Whigs and Federalists on which the Federal ship is embarked, it is a wreck at once. Mr. Clay goes down, and is forever lost to the public eye. Not so with the Democracy as taught, simple and sublime, by Indianal Bank as dangerous and corrupt, and hostile to the spirit of true Democracy, as taught, simple and sublime, by Indianal Bank as dangerous and corrupt, and hostile to the spirit of true Democracy, as taught, simple and sublime, by Indianal Bank as dangerous and received with the project of a National Bank as dangerous and received with the project of a National Bank as dangerous and received with the project of a National Bank as dangerous and corrupt, and hostile to the spirit of true even New York may fail them, and (if the South and West adhere to their principles, with Maine and New Hampshire,) they will still triumph.—

and New Hampshire, they will still triumph.—

annexation of Texas, "which was once ours and ham be a simple of the community—defended the proposed annexation of Texas," which was once ours and will be again"-expressed a strong sympathy with Governor Dorr, and pledged their ranks to go for eracy, to which they, who composed that meet-

ing, belonged.

After the reading and adoption of the resolutions, there were loud calls for Mr. J. R. Whiring, who at length came for-

ward and addressed the meeting, commencing in these words :-Fellow-Democrats-(Laughter and cheers:)

you will excuse me for keeping on my hat while speaking to you-I feel very like a Quaker-but tion—at least a political revolution—one as im-portant to the American people as any which has taken place since the birth of the Constitution under which we live. The essential question before the people was, whether the principles of Democatic Liberty should continue to control the destiny of this great land, or whether the Whigs and rank Federalists were to seize the helm and steer the national bark onward for good or evil.— [Cheers.] Whether they should elect H. Clay— (cries of "no, never")—a man who, had he never otherwise committed himself by any other act than the one I am about to relate to you, would have well merited the scorn and utter condemnaplishment of his darling project to raise an aris-tocracy of wealth, and establish a system of class legislation. I repeat (said Mr. W.) that if Henry Clay had done nothing else, in this he did what merits the most severe and scorching rebuke from the people. Will you then, 'ellow-Democrats, alexet thems (Survey has light effice of President elevate Henry Clay to the high office of President of the United States? (Loud cries of "no, never, and an expression of the otmost contempt.) you ever elect such a man to any of public trust? Will you elevat man to civil honors, who, for the sake of personal aggrandizement, would tear from the Constitution one of the most valuable seals, that of the veto power? [Loud cries of "never, never."] Remember, he has pledged himself to make unceasing efforts, and never tirc till the veto power is abrogated. Will you choose for your President an old coon?-[cheering and much laughter]-for, if

Whiting continued to speak on the several topics of discussion between the opposing parties, inter-larding his remarks with many droll observations which told well on the audience; but nothing of any leading importance was elicited in the re-mainder of his speech, which was the last, and closed the proceedings of the evening.

brogue-"Aye, and a stinking coon too."] Mr.

THE BANNER OF HONOR. This magnificent present from the patriotic, generous-hearted Democracy of the Empire City, arrived here last night about 12 o'clock, in charge of a committee of seventeen, being one represen-Whether they are "picked men" or not, we do not know; a finer specimen of human nature—more noble looking men-with countenances beaming intelligence, honesty, honor and patri-

otism, we have not seen for many a day The banner (which we hastily described yes orday, and which we have not time now to more particularly notice) is a most magnificent oneappropriate in design, and executed in a master-ly manner. It will be presented to-night at Mo-nument Square, when the Democracy of Baltithat with that banner before their eyes, they will "push along the column" on Monday next, proving to our generous friends of New York, that Baltimore is fully entitled to the high honor which they have conferred upon her of being the "BANNER CITY OF THE UNION." The banner is at present at the Assembly Rooms, where large crowds are hourly calling to

examine it. We hope to see the Wards turn out in their strength to-night to do honor to the New York Democracy.-[Baltimore Republican, Nov. 2.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished citizen of

Georgia, recently elected to Congress, to a citizen of Baltimore:
"I feel assurance amounting to almost absolute certainty, that this State will cast her vote for Polk and Dallas by from three to five thousand majority. . . . I look upon nothing as more certain than the success of the Democratic party in this

EXTRACT of a letter on business from a gentleman of Louisiana to his friend in Baltimore:

"Rest sure of Louisiana. It is safe for Polk John Walker, and Ann his wife, John Frazier, man of Louisiana to his friend in Baltimore:

Maryland. All is right in the South and West."

EXTRACT of a letter from a highly distinguished citizen of the city of New York to his friend in Baltimore:

William Bruce, Peter Bruce, Andrew Bruce, Baltimore:

William Bruce, Peter Bruce, Andrew Bruce, Wm. Shepherd, and Janethis wife, John Walker,

"I have seen many of our leading Democrats—
they are most sanguine in their hopes of secress.

Our friends are full of hope. If they be mistaken, their error is general one; for I have not cording to an act of the General Assembly and seen one desponding Democrat. —, who has just lett me, says our majority in the city will exceed 3,000. The State is safe at all events."

EXTRACT of a letter from a merchant in Indiana to a gentleman of Baltimore: "It gives me great pleasure to say, that in the estimation of our friends, the prospect in this State of the Democracy is infinitely better than it appeared to be last year, when we elected our

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NA- State is safe for Polk and Dallas. Some of the bragging, betting Whigs hereabouts, will have empty pockets after the election, or I am greatly deceived. Though a stranger to you, personally, I have long been politically acquainted with you for the "Republican and Argus" is one of my most welcome visitants. There is no paper laid on our table here that is more eagerly sought for and read. Yours, &c.

> ARKANSAS. The Intelligencer of the 12th of October, printed at Van Buren in that State, says that the Democratic candidate for Governor has beaten both of his opponents about 1600 votes, and that Yell (Dem.) has been elected to Congress by 2500 majority. The Intelligencer says, the Whigs seem so disconsolate at their late defeat in this State, that we have not the heart to crow over them as we should do. Poor fellows their long

visages and deep drawn sighs betoken unutera-ble grief. We pledge ourself that Arkansas will give the largest, proportionate, majority of any state in the Union, for Polk and Dallas.

The same paper states that A. W. ARRING-TON, one of the Whig candidates for Presidential Elector, in this State, has thrown off the Whig mantle, and now holdly espouses the December of the Polymer of the Whighten and the Polymer of the Whighten of the Whighte

mocratic cause. Mr. A. was considered by the Whigs as second only to Pike in this State. At the election, on last Monday, we understand, Mr. A. voted the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of Walker.

It is rumored that George Lowry, second chief

of the Cherokee Nation, is dead :--so says an Arkansas paper.--[N. O. Herald, Oct. 24. NEW YORK STATE. The following is an extract of a letter dated "Union Springs, Cavinga County, October 28th, 1844.

"You will have a good account from our county and Congressional District next week. The

ty and Congressional District. We expect to give greatest enthusiasm prevails. We expect to give the Democratic ticket at least 500 majority."

[N. Y. Eve. Post. We expect to give

TENNESSEE SAFE! The Home of the Hickories " Fager for the Fran. We now have the RELIABLE DATA before us, from sources the most unquestionable, which combles us to make a formal announcement to the Democracy throughout the Union, that TEN-NESSEE will, on Tuesday, the 5th day of No-vember next, cast Thirteen Electoral Votes for JAMES K. POLK and GEORGE M. DAL-LAS. We have taken great care to ascertain this fact; and we are now as perfectly certain of it, as though it were already officially recorded. Tennesseeans have determined to do it-they know their exact strength-they are prepared to do it—they are "cager for the fray."

[Nashville Union, Oct. 26.

The case of the President and Directors of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore vs. the President \$10,000, paid by the plaintiffs to J. B. Steenberger, upon his check on the defendants, and marked good by the eashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, (the detendants subsequently refusing payment of the same, Steenberger, in the mean time having become involved in some pecuniary difficulties,) came up before the Baltimore Connty Court, on Thursday last, and was concluded on Monday. Judgment in favor of the defendants. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

N. Y. Herald. [Communicated. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Friday, November 1st, 1841; present, Corbin Warwick, President protein, Wim. H. Hubbard, Lewis Webb, Wim.

and unanimously adopted: of the steamboat Lucy Walker, in the Ohio river, on the 23d day of October, and we are too well assured that that intelligence is authentic -

Resolved, therefore, That the Directory of the Bank of Virginia, who have been associated for several years with General Pegram in intimate personal and public relations, and have thereby had the amplest opportunity of estimating his worth as a man, his rectitude as a citizen, and his value as a public officer, have heard with the most unaffected regret of his untimely fate in the The public. Resolved. That we offer our most sincere conrence which has so unexpectedly embittered their happiness and deprived the community of a citizen than whom none was more useful, none whose loss will be more generally or severely

universal personal esteem.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the memory of General Pegram, we will wear erape on our left arm for the space of thirty days, and that we recommend to the officers of the Bank

o do likewise.

Resolved, That the Cashier be instructed to communicate copies of these Resolutions to the widow and family of General Pegram. Resolved. That the foregoing proceedings

published in each of the papers of this City.

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn CORBIN WARWICK President pro tem.

DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of Wm. Beauchamp, Esq., Fort Barbour, Barbour Co., Ala., on Saturday the 20th October, of congestive bilious fever, complicated with a disease of the lungs, Mr. Jo-SEPH H. HOWELL, formerly of Brunswick county, Va., in the 28th year of his age, leaving a large circle of friends to moan their melancholy bereavement. Pew men enjoyed to the same ex-tent, or more justly, the confidence and respect of the community, than did the deceased; and now that he has left us, his loss is deeply telt by all.— Three days previous to his illness, he had found the favor of the Lord in the conversion of his soul; and with that first love which illumes the inmost recesses of the soul, burning brightly on the altar of the heart, he could not but bear his suf-

ferings with meekness, and meet his death with serene composure. Truly could he say: I know, by faith I know, If this vile house of clay, This tabernacle, sink below In ruinous decay: Not made with mortal hands

And firm as my Redeemer's love, That heavenly fabric stands A FRIEND.
Fort Barbour, Alabama, Oct. 25, 1841.
The Whig, Christian Advocate, and Pe tersburg Intelligencer, are requested to copy.

ORTHAM'S OFFICE, No. 7, Ecchang VV Place, Richmond, Virginia. 520,000 Capital for To-day! The drawing of the Alexandria Lottery, at Baltimore, comes this evening—Tickets for sale until 1 o'clock. Prizes: \$20,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,189, 10 of 1900, 40 of 250, 50 of 150, 75 of 100, 276 of 80, &c. Tickets \$5

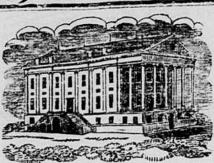
HOYT'S OFFICE—Victory! Victory! Victory! Vic--shares in proportion. H tory! Four Capitals drawn at Hoyt's, Nos. 20-44-52, a prize of \$1,000, drawn by a distant adventurer. Nos. 20-30-54, also sold to a country correspondent, \$250. And, in the same lotte-Nos. 11 30 54, \$200, a whole, sold to another of Hoyt's patrons, together with a nice little capi-tal in Monongalia No. 44. Hoyt's office is headquarters for capitals. All orders for tickets should be addressed to Hoyt, to ensure prizes

Nov. 5 HOYT'S OFFICE, No. 3 Exchange TO THE CREDITORS OF SAMUEL M. A JANNEY.-Notice is hereby given, that a statement has been made for a dividend and distribution of the sum of \$753 73 among the case ditors of Samuel M. Janney who have proved their debts; and that, after ten days, the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia will order a dividend and distribution.

INCHANCERY-VIRGINIA: -At Rules, taken in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Prince Edward County, the 7th day of October, 1844: Clement C. Read, William Wilson, and Alex-

ander Bruce, Executors of David Bruce, Plff's: against Hillery Moseley, Asa Dupuy, Sheriff and Administrator of James Bruce, deceased; also, of William Bruce, deceased, Robert Bruce, John Bruce, William Bruce, Peter Bruce, Andrew and Jane his wife, Elspet Bruce, and Jane Bruce,
The defendants, Robert Bruce, John Bruce,
Pater Bruce, Andrew Bruce,

the Rules of this Court, and it appearing that they are not inhabitants of this State: On the motion of the plaintiffs by counsel, it is entered at rules aforesaid, and accordingly ordered, that the said defendants, Robert Bruce, John Bruce, William Bruce, Peter Bruce, Andrew Bruce, William Shepherd, and Janet, his wife, John Walker, and Ann his wife, John Frazier, and Jane his wife, Elspet Bruce, and Jane Bruce, do



RICHMOND, VA.

Tuesday Morning, November 5. THE ELECTION.

The Presidential Election, in all human proba-bility, is now decided. The die is east, whether for wer! or woe, is yet beyond the ken of man. Most of the States, and three of the large States, have east their vetes into the ballot boxes.— Pennsylvania and Ohio voted on Friday—New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas, voted vesterday - New York, New Jersey, (two days.) Tengessee, and Louisiana, vote to-day—Rhode Island to-morrow—Maine, Mas-suchusetts, and Alabama, on Monday next— Vermont and Delaware on Tuesday next—and S. Carolina, (by her Legislature,) on the 1st December. It will take four weeks, or more, to collect all the returns, and if the election be very close, we shall not be able to ascertain the final issue till lowers, the last of the returns. But in issue till towards the last of the returns. But in ease three of the larger States should have thrown their suffrages into the same scale, we shall be able, with all reasonable ecitainty, to estimate the final result at once. Come when it may, we calculate upon victory. We shall defeat Clay, and elect Polk—or, we are grossly mistaken Our prospects are bright. Our victory will be glorious. Mean time, we must be as patient as

Yesterday, after a night which varied alternately from rain to moonshine, the morning's sun rose in clouds, and but for a transitory gleam of sunshine, the whole day continued cloudy. We should not be astenished, therefore, if in several counties the polls should be kept open for three days, which will necessarily increase the sus-pense and the exertions of the contending parties. In this case, we appeal again to the unflagging energies of all our friends, and we adjure them all, by their love for their country, to work for the remaining two days, to spare no efforts, not to relax till the setting sun of Wednesday evening, and to bring every oter to the polls. Every vote may be important. We trust, and we believe, that we shall obtain a handsome majority, but our wishes may deceive us. Our opponents may spring some new mine upon us, and every one Merchants' Bank of Baltimore vs. the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, being an action brought to recover the amount of these hasty lines may be destined to reach.— Charlotte, We tell them to beware of all humbugswarn the people-bring every Republican to the polls-visit treir houses-furnish facilities for their attendance-and never rest from their labors until the closing of the polls.--We have addressed year, Republicians, through the lips of other beinverstic organs. We now eall upon you, a the language of the "Boston Morning Past" "Are your Committees providing conveyances to take voters to the polls? We do not mean young men, nor strong men—these will rejoice, if they have the '55 Democraey in them, of speaking one day for their country—but we mean the old men, the slok and infirm, who may not be able to get to the polls without aid. Are you ready for the work? Look to it, that not a pro tem., Win. H. Hubbard, Lewis Webb, Wm. Gray, Frederick Bransford, Henry Ludlam, John J. London, Thomas H. Ellis—the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered to the Board and unanimously adopted: and unanimously adopted:

Waereas, intelligence has been received in this
City of the loss of the President of this Institution, General James W. Pegram, by the explosion
of the tax that comes out of his pocket—ply him
of the tax that comes out of his pocket—ply him
Goochland,

"Democrats! Are you doing in this way, and in all honorable ways, your duty and your whole duty? If you are, then will you feel a double joy at the victory in store for the Democracy in November. Your influence may decide that Virginia shall aid in this victory! Use it with discretion and zeal. Bear your part manfully."

Virginia again and again expects every man The poll in this city is kept open. So it is in the case in Chesterfield. We may have a days' race in most of Eastern Virginia. We may have a three call upon our Committees of Vigilance to do their duty-and bring every Republican to the polls. A three days' election may hurt as a little in the towns—but it always redounds to the advantage mittees—and let every Republican act as a com-mittee—do their duty, and it will add a thousand additional votes to our polls.

To the Polls! then, to the Polls!—stretch every nerve--and remember this is the most important Election we have had since the days of '99-1800. Let us sweep the State, and place the Democracy boyond the reach of the Federalists. The Rich-mond Whig said the other day, if they are beaten this time, they cannot rally again. Let us then give them a blow, from which it will be impossi-

Beware of false runors and fictitious returns

The Whigs are pouring in fabulous accounts of the election in the State of Ohio. Read our two letters from Washington-and one of them is from a gentleman intimately acquainted with the localities of Ohio. They expose the egregious falsehoods, which are already circulated from Washington to affect our election. They are | Whig majority) -humbugs, made for effect-unworthy of belief .-

Away with thera!

We are not the enemy of domestic manufac-tures—but only of the hot-bed artificial system, for which, like Franklin's whistle, we pay too dearly. No man likes to see them flourish more than we do. No one was more delighted with the beauty of Cumberson's locks, and Colquitt's sad-dles, and Denoon's grates, and Bosher's coaches. But let us not pay too dear for the whistle. Our country indeed is admirably calculated for manufactures. But let us not force them too much by hot-heds. They will ripen sooner than in any other country, because of the superior saany other country, because of the superior sa-gacity, industry, enterprize and especially inge-nuity of our countrymen—and particularly of the citizens of the East—in the invention of labor-saving machines. It was an American who invented the pin machine, that enables there girls to turn out two barrels of pins a day. It was an American who applied steam-power to the fiving cars and the dash-ing loost—the most allegium of all the discoing boat—the most elerious of all the discoveries of the day. It was an American, who refres of the cay. It was an American, who invented the card-making machine, which of all inanimate matter that we have seen, comes nearest to mind. These labor-saving machines are calculated to abridge the expense of one of the great elements of price, viz. labor; and if the capital which is nescessary to make them, and were but as cheap, we might in a few years defy the world for almost every variety of manufactures. But still we must not pay 100 fear for the whis-tle. We are willing, however, to go back to the Compromise act, which with its each duty of 20 in '44, 342, per cent, on the home valuation, amounts to from 13rm Distract 25 to 30 per cent, protective duty, and which Mr. | Was Clay calculated to be an adequate protection to | Lee, our manufactures. This is three or four times the duty, which was laid during General Washing-Russell, ton's administration. We are perfectly willing | Smyth, to extend such a protection to all the manufac-tures of Richmond—and still there are narrow minds enough to call us an enemy to manufactures-and therefore an enemy to Richmondand therefore inworthy of enjoying all the be-nefits of the elective franchise! But let that pass. Do the boasted triends of a high Tariff recol-lect, when they are claiming protection for domestic industry, that manufactures are not the only production of home labor ? Is not the labor of the farmer domestic also? and of the merchant? | Cabell, and of the ship master? and of the mechanic? - Wayne, And is it altogether fair or politic, to encourage one domestic labor at the expens of another? Is | Braxton, it according to the free and felerative Govern- Harrison, ment, which embraces so many elimates, and wood, soils, and employments, and productions, to bene-Ritchie, fit one section or class only, and burthen all the | Fayette, rest? One domestic employment is indeed pro-

tected, but it oppresses all the rest. Have not the merchant and the ship-builder a right to complain of too heavy a Tariff? Do you really promote the prosperity of a city, that is blessed with upper an I lower navigation, by giving too much protection to domestic manufactures? Such certainly was not the opinion of a meeting, which took place in Richmond some years since—when that wise old merchant and miller, Thomas Ruther-foord, Esq., presided. We venture to say, that at this day he remains of the same opinion—and vet, who will call him an enemy of Richmond !-Rutherfoord is a Whig-but he is an honest Whig-and is tolerant enough to allow for an ho-

ESTIMATE OF VOTES FOR VIRGINIA. As the 4th November has passed, and the election is over in those counties where the polls have not been kept open on account of the weather, there seems to be no reason why we should not publish the following estimate. It was appear at rules to be taken in the Clerk's office of the Court aforesaid, on the first Monday in January next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that uphold him, only four years ago condemned him, as unavailable, and east him aside, as was then supposed, forever. In 1844, they have made him their candidate, rather by necessity than by choice, and the campaign, though almost ended, has hitherto brought them little else than disaster and defeat—[Raleigh Signal.]

EXTRACT of a letter, dated

"Convenues, Miss., Oct. 21, 1844.

"Gentlemen: Our party here are in fine spirits. Set down Mississippi for at least 5,000 majority for Polk and Dallas—there is no mistake about it! I have conversed with many Tennesseeans defeat—[Raleigh Signal.]

He was an active member of the two Charlottes ville Conventions in '40 and '44. He was on the activate for preparing an estimate of the votes one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the public newspapers, printed in the City one of the Contributes of tee, saw several errors in them, and made another estimate of his own, which came within fifty Democratic majority in the State.

nest difference of opinion in any man, who differs with him about a National Bank.

of the actual majority. The accuracy of his calculations in 1840, gives him, therefore, some claim as an Arithmetician, and thus imparts a new interest to the following estimate he has prepared for the present election. It will furnish Seventh some standard for comparison, in the different Congressional districts and counties, and is, at all events, a curious, if not a useful document.

events, a curious, if not a useful document.

We are aware, that some of the Whigs have made a different estimate. A few days since, the Elector for halt the State calculated upon carrying his Ticket by 1,000 majority. Mr. Botts made an expose to the Clay Club House at their meeting on Saturday evening. He went over every District, and we understand, finally summed up by they may a blanked over his firm. med up, by throwing a wet blanket over his friends -allowing them only a majority of 750 in the State. Mr. Botts is, however, rather an ardent than an accurate Arithmetician. He consults his feelings more than his judgment; for, it is said, that he allowed Mr. Polk only four States as certain in the Union—whilst he claimed for Mr. Clay a majority of from 7 to 8,000 in the City and County of Philadelphia-and claimed Pennsylvania by a majority of about 10,000. We suspect, that he will find himself as much mistaken about Virginia, and the general result, as he has been in relation to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

Vote in 1840. Expet, vote Counties in each Congressional District. 1st. District.* Isle of Wight, 533 89 414 Nansemond, 259 383 00 Nansemond, 259 383 00 124 Princess Anne, 274 402 00 128 00 100 00 Norfolk county, 478 00 231 Nortolk borough, 298 529 Nortonk borough, 238 325 00 Sussex, 347 109 238 Southampton, 372 378 00 6 20 195 95 100 Dem. majority) in 1844, 381. 3 20. District. 00

190 132 58 156 110 46 Nottoway, Greenesville, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, 240 166 235 302 Dinwiddie. Petersburg, 262 245 17 Prince George, 237 124 113 Dem. majority ? in 1844, 692. § 3D DISTRICT. Pinsylvania, 131 311 00 Patrick, Halifax, in 1844, 277. § 4TH DISTRICT. 520 475 45 Charlotte, Pr. Edward, 361 268 Cumberland, Fluvanna. 309 298 Lunenburg. Dem majority / in 1844, 91. 5TH DISTRICT. Albemarle, 937 404 558 919 Nelson. 404 00 Bedford, 230 62 237 231 62 168 Greene, Orange, 329 372 00 532 53 479

in 1814, 58. GTH DISTRICT. 398 445 00 Richmond city,: 176 580 00 404 580 298 282 210 176 34 00 475 375 100 333 120 213 00 in 1811, 85. 7TH DISTRICT. Accomack, Northampton, 24 334 00 310

Elizabeth City, 00 Warwick. 92 James City Williamsburg, 83 00 Charles City, 179 247 87 170 Gloncester. 00 Laneaster, Northumberland, 300 183 117 Whig majority 1 ---STR DISTRICT. Essex.

Middlesex: King & Queen, 305 Caroline. 399 Spottsylvania, 368 358 King George, 129 168

> 9TH DISTRICT. Stafford. 295 265 Rappahannock, ce Wm., 393 167 00 45 Loudonn, Culpeper, 381 1269 00 888 295 357 in 1844, 578, 6 10TH DISTRICT Frederick, 605 729 00 124 Hampshire.

599 Jefferson, 191 174 300 110 00 Warren, 598 45 483 00 500 Dem. majority } --- ---11TH DISTRICT Rockingham, 1414 9 56 1188 528 (535 454 1 204 Rockbridge. 1735

00 230 497 00 967 Shenandoah 1218 102 1116 n '44, 1493, Dem 12TH DISTRICT Botetourt, Montgomery, Greenbrier, 226 00 Mercer. Bath. 203 00 200 13TH DISTRICT

438 325 321 450 00 129 00 00 00 00 00 180 461 396 68 00 100 Barbour, Dem. majority / --RECAPITULATION. Democratic Majorities. Tenth Twelfth " - - -

of this estimate. Eighth

156 110 46 00 50 561 319 242 00 242 - 00 50 00 00

00 00 4 00 -60 43 00 500 758 700

00 175

00 180 00 89 00 00 120 00

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00 39 King William, 306 115 191 An equal vote.

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Washington, Carroll. Wythe, in '44, 1707. 14ти Оптанст

15TH DISTRICT 1236 681 555 350 462 458 00 Marion. 287 922 00 Q()

Thirteenth " - -

We shall more probably exceed than fall short Whig Majorities. equal vote, -

> Isle of Wight county. . In the 1st Congressional District I am certain we shall not fall off 50 votes. +1 have put the vote of Albemarle 100 over the stimate of the Committee in Charlottesville. : I have given the City of Richmond 100 votes, wer the estimate of the Charlottesville Committee.

RO. BUTLER.

ottesville Committee. The Whig majority in Kanawha may reach to 600, as they have been making votes there. high as 700, as they have been making votes in that county also.

"The Daily Sun," a "Native American" paper, which is edited by Mr. Lewis C. Levin, recently elected to Congress from the City of Phila-delphia, published the following article on Friday last, the morning of the election, which, as well as the falling off in the Whig vote in the city and county, would seem to show that the coali-tion was not complete, as the Whigs in Richmond seemed to anticipate

"THE ELECTION To-DAY .- This day will probably settle the question who is to be the next President of the United States. The votes of the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which will be cast ere another sun rises, may give an indication of how the battle is going; for the ma-238 00 indication of how the dathe is going, a con25 00 paratively so small, that no octain calculation
283 402 contest the Native Americans, as a party, do not
enter. In 1818 we shall have a candidate of our own now, every man will cast his vote on his own responsibility. We distinctly deny anything like a coalition between us and either of the old political parties. We have made no organiza-tion in view of to-day. But, yet, let every Native American vote, either for one side or the other. The duty of an elector is a high and sacred order; we, the citizens, are in fact the members of this conney; and we cannot, if we would, escape the responsibility of Government. We must take part in it of voting, or we prove recream to our

> Of the four great States, Pennsylvania is Polk's best chance, yet we have hopes of carrying it for Clay. If we do, Polk must not have many more votes than Van Buren had. We will give him Maine and Mississippi (15) and take Virginia (17) in return. If the Whigs can carry Pennsylvania, they need not despair of any thing.
> [N. Y. Tribun]

Pennsylvania seems to be a pretty strong string o our bow. But will not the Tribune give us N. Hampshire, and S. Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama, and Louisiana, and Missouri, and Arkansas, and Illinois, also? And Teanessee? And 2 or 3000 sheep. Many have several him perhaps Indiana? He cannot "take Virginia," each; and I am told of others, who are borrow without her consent; and we suspect, that she is at this moment (4th November) forbidding the bans. We defy all their attempts upon Old Virginia. She scorns their efforts. Five thou- try's capital and labor into a channel where a Virginia. She scorns their enors.

She scorns their enors.

The sand majority, we claim. We advise the Whize not to be too cer ain of success. "Blessed Are not the natural channels of wealth an are they who expect little; for they shall not be disappointed."

Some Whig set about a report vesterday, that the Democrats had fabricated a ticket, embracing the names of our Democratic Electors, but headed with Clay and Frelinghuysen, to take in the unwary. There is not a syllable of truth in the story. The Democrats are utterly incapanally vile a trick. Rewards were offered by several viles a trick. The Democrats are utterly incapable of so Democrats for the production of such a ticket, but none could be produced. We caution the Democrats, and the Whigs too, against lending 00 an ear to such gross impositions.

We have received few returns of vesterday? election. The Whigs turned out strongly in their strongholds. But the Spartan Band did their duty 25 like men. They have polled in unparal'eled numbers. But they have other shots in the lock-

To We entreat our friends in every county to 50 15 00 send us the earliest returns of their election. We ave never known such enthusiasm among on friends-and such an intense curiosity to know the result.

To the Editors of the Enquirer. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1844, 1 o'clock.

"As a Southern Democrat, I take the liberty of enclosing to you a most infamous Circular, which was distributed last evening throughout the city and county of Philadelphia by the authority of the great Whig party. It will be seen by re-ference to it what are the feelings and opinious of the Whigs here in relation to a question, which involves our very existence as a people. It is confidently believed, that if the sober-minde portion of the Whig party of Virginia could read this most insulting document, they could no

need entertain no doubt as to the authenticity of the document, and the motives which prompt me

tail to renounce the party whose sympathies ar

so foreign to their interests and principles.

(CIRCULAR.) PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1844. Fellow-Citizens: Since our Revolution, our country has met no crisis like the present. You are invoked to meet it. Then, it was heart-drops and liberty against foreign taxation and dependence. Now, we are called upon to re-enact the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Without a Tariff, that Declaration is dust and ashes. If English policy and English money, (for Lord Provost Las sent a million of dollars to buy back the triumples of Washington but Free Trade-free to them, but chains for us,) be not

over its results. Not a mine in our mountains, not a factory in our cities, not a work-shop by the way-side, but rings with its triumphs. Who did this? The Wnigs! Who sustain it? From Maine to Louisiana, the Whigs!

Who oppose it? James K. Polk and his He has declared that he is in favor of the repeal Do you believe him?

It so, vote against his ticket, and for the Tarif!

Do you believe him talse?

If so, then is he until for the Presidency of a good people. All his friends are the toes of the Tarif. Can you be misled by so insulting a delusion Where are the Nullifiers-the fratricioes who would destroy their native land to punder to the Briton-Calboun, McDuille, Hamilton-all against the Tariff, and for James K. Pelk. Elset James K. Polk, repeal the Tariff, and

whipped vassals of Calhoon of the South. Are you in favor of the Distribution of the pro-ceeds of the Public Lands! They belong to us by contract. They will pay our debt of forty millions, carry out our system of improvements, make Pennsylvania the garden of the Union, and free us from our present taxation. Polk is admitted to be the foe of Distribution. He would deepen the felon brand of repudiation upon the fair brow of Pennsylvania, and unite with the foreign calumniators who deride us. Henry Clay is pledged to Distribution.

Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas, as now proposed, involving a violation of national faith, a war with Mexico, England and France, a debt of a hundred millions, an extension of Slavery through our States, the certain repeal of the Tariff, and the prostration of every Northern interest? If so, remember that James K. Polk is, in writing, pledged in its favor; and that your vote will be echoed by the lash of the slavehold-er, and recorded in the blood that follows it. You know Henry Clay! Who that reads the English language does not? Not a page of our lastory that he has not made brighter; not a cloud that he has not dispelled, not a triumph that he has not illustrated. We will not invoke your remembrance of his services when, in the face of foreign cannon he upheld the stars and stripes, or when matter periods he saved the Union from domes-tic discord. He who knows this Country knows

But who knows James K. Polk? Ye whose daily labors are made sacred by the honest sweat of your brows, mechanics, manufac-turers, workingmen in every avocation—you cannot but know that Henry Clay is your friend-the tried friend of forty years-always your advocate and your victor in every triumph that has been achieved in your behalf. If you be true to yourself, to the interests about your hearthstone—to the ties that bind you to your Country—to virtue whatever be your party, whatever your pre-judices, in a crisis like the present, think for your-selves, and feel for your Country. Remember

to vote early.

By order of the Committee of Superintendence SAMUEL W. WEER, Chairman, Attest-Charles D. Lybrand, Secretary. The following is the electoral ticket for Henry 342 Clay, &c.

Consistency.—"He (Mr. Clay) never lost sight of the one great object, the Presidency." [Daniel Wetster. Velluable Discoveny.-By late experiments 5628 in England, it is found that persons apparently drowned may be restored to life by galvanism.

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For the Enquirer MEN AND THINGS IN MICHIGAN.

[No. 3.] St. Joseph, Michigan, Oct. 12, 1841. The small Lakes of Southern Michigan are not productive of disease when, as is generally the case, they are gravelly, and clear of decaying vegetation. Indeed, settlers say, that to live on the anks of one, half a mile or a mile in diameter is a safeguard against fever, even when marshe e near, owing to the fresh, healthful winds that almost continually sweep the surface and shore of such a body of water. The autumnal disease of the country are intermittent fever, and fever and ague. Both have lost their terrors to the peo

I have put the Vote of Alexander Street in the Vote of Richmond 100 votes, tertiae estimate of the Charlottesville Committee.

5 Here I have allowed 100 more than the Chartottesville Committee.

6 Here I have allowed 100 more than the Chartottesville Committee.

7 Out have heard of the oak openings in Michards and Southwestern counties. They abound especially in the Southern and Southwestern counties. They exactly resemble my idea of a large English park, exhibiting large trees, about as close together as applettees in an orchard, without undergrowth, except weeds, grass, and annual shrubs. When I first visited the country, eight years ago. I had ridden visited the country, eight years ago, I had ridden many miles through these rich and beauteous lawns, before I could entirely clear my mind of a vague impression that I was drawing near to some elegant country-seat, around which these chastened woodlands had been nursed and trim med, if not planted, by the wealthy owner. Non they have lost much of their former beauty, by luxuriant undergrowth of oak, hickory, sass fras, hazle, &c., which is springing up, annual Indian fires have been kept off. The san thing is happening to prairies, from the same caus Wherever they remain unburnt for two or three years, these growths take place. This show how much frees have had to do with the origin

of both openings and prairies.

When the sea which swept over Michigan and stood over the prairie States had withdrawn by the sometimes gradual and sometimes adden formation of the ground they now consist of—grasses and small plants first covered the sand, or the alluvia soil. Their rotting, in a few years, made a richer mould. Trees then grew. In many places the Indians began at this stage their system of year, firing to make the grass more clear of othe growths. In those places, prairies were formed in others, the firing was not begun till many tree had grown to a large size. Begun then, it kep any others from growing; and leaving only the first set while it destroyed the under-wood, it made openings. If the learned please to accept it, tender this as my contribution to cosmogony be-ing my first, as well as my "last."

The under-growth, which is now turning to-"openings" into ordinary woods, torms in some places thickets, which afford good launts for wolves. They, accordingly, in those places have become a little troublesome is sheep, after having been once driven quite away. But as lands are tast clearing for cultivation, and as the business of sheep-raising is commenced here, doubles, those beasts will soon have to seek again wilder depths of the forest.

Sheep are about to be raised, under the stime

tas of the Tariff, the protective dury on wool-Farmers here, think they can get rich with woo at 25 cents a pound; and I believe it now sells to 30 or 40 cents, in New York. Some already has money enough, upon mottgages of their we estate, to buy 500 a piece. This is a clear stance, of the Tariff's turning much of the terprise the most likely to be sale, and profits Is there not hazard in turning them out of channels? Is the Government, is Congress if it were unanimous, as well qualified to what are the best modes of employing more industry, as the individuals more immediate interested? Adam Smith says, (if I may, we out incurring seorn, quote so old fashioned as a thor,) that no statesman can judge of that man near so well as the individual, and that least all should that statesman be trusted with the cision, who is conceited enough to fancy hims-competent to it. I have no doubt, that A am Smith's good sense will be proved the result of this forced sheep-raising. Shee minds even now believe, that the duty is so est trived as to put three dollars into the manufact rer's pocket where it puts one into the weel to mer's; and that the latter loses more by the creased prices of things he must buy, than he wi gain by combining with the manufacturers sugar planters to "fleece" his brother farmers w raise only grain and other vegetable pro But if not so-still, he will find his share of spoil not long lucrative. Either a rush of manded by the greediness of some of the conrates, who will not find it so gainful as they wis or an extension of the protection to so ma lanced, and be just equivalent to no prote tion at all; or (what is the great and sure to tralizer of the protective policy) a depreciation the currency, caused by the over issues and or action sure to result from a protective system all these causes together—will show these brids sheep-raisers the folly of letting a pack of pu-sumptious **** and ***** at Washington pro-

scribe to the American people what pursuits shall engage in.
I have examined with some care, the Michiga code of statute-law; and have been intich please not only with the sensibleness of some pro-sions in it, but with the simple, common-ser style in which it is written. Take its la throughout, I venture to say that, matter for m are, besides, almost entirely free from co-shameful awkwardnesses, and slovenly in render unintelligible-several statutes passed have noted a good many of these findle, and several months intended to offer you a criticism them: but occupation, and the fear that you wonot welcome aught on such a theme amid the Trade—free to them, but chains for us,) be not met, we, the free Working-men of America are made the pauper slaves of foreign masters.

The Tariff of 42 was enacted by the Whig Congress. It rose like a sun upon midnight.—
Not a farmer, mechanic, merchant, but exults over its results. Not a unine in our merchant, but exults the following the handiwork of a law-makers, is the swing of legislative vertex and undersaids—it that damnable iterations every sort in such profusion,—that hardly a linear following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the made only half as long to the following the f thereby usually, twice as clear. The statuse descents I admit, could not be much shortere and some others. Massachusetts, and severother States besides Michigan, exceed us in bar

vity and lucidness of statute-laws.

I came hither from Kalamazoo, this morn--teamboat for Chicago. Very respectfully, yours-

COLD HARRON, Hanover October 30, 1844. Gentlemen: There will be an attempt during the next session of the State Legisl to obtain the passage of an act, changing the cinet election from this place, to the Old Co Now, I presume, that in fixing on Cold Harts Legislature had in view the convenience of a tere, or the Old Church would have been fix against the Farit, and for James K. Polk.

Blest James K. Polk, repeal the Tariff, and labor here will be reduced to the standard of the paupers of Lord Provost of England, and the whipped vassals of Calhoun of the South of them can walk to Cold Harbor and volume of them can walk to Cold Harbor and volume. return, either to dinner or not, as they choose force them to go to the Church, and a large her will be prevented from voting.) On trary, the other neighborhood is span-ely in consequence of the large landed estates, lay on the Pamunky river-and I believe, contains 8 plantations from Hanover Tothe Piping Tree-so that, in view of these I am constrained to say, the change, should made, will operate very much to the disad-tage of the first named class of voters. I cabelieve that the accommodations at Cold Ha in the matter, to ensure a better dinner and to drink. Mrs. Atkinson, has ever furn an abundance; but unfortunatelu, I supposher good, she has furnished, four sons, and a'so

> MANY VOTER P. S. Help the widows and the orphans November next, (if fair, if not the first day thereafter,) I shall offer for sale, at Mul-Island, in Richmond County, a considerable tion of the personal property be onging to thate of Claiborne W. Gooch, deceased, and in the said county-consisting of Stock (Farming utensits, &c. The terms of Sale will for all sums over \$5, nine months credit; all

law, who are Democrats, and who gene

about the close of an election, come in solid

Janx, and cast their votes on the Democratic

For the above reasons we are

under, cash. A portion of the Negroes, now on the may also be offered at private sale, provided s ble situations can be obtained for them. RICHARD B. GOOCH. Executor of C. W. Gooch, dec

LAND IN RICHMOND CO. FOR SA The undersigned will, on the 20th day of vember next, (immediately preceding the advertised sale,) offer for sale, as agent to advertised sale.) offer for sale, as agent for M. M. R. R. Gooch, her tract of land lying at Multry Island, in Richmond county, Va. The m contains 384 acres, of which 194 are open R. pahannock bottoms. Mr. Atlerson Clarke, in ding on the premises, will show the farm to a persons who may be desirous of viewing it. Terms, which will be hisberal, will be made sale. It not sold, the land will on the day of sale. If not sold, the land offiered for rent, subject to a charge for seed crop of wheat the present fall.

Oct. 29—w3w R. B. GOOC

12 CASKS prime GOSHEN CHEESE salety BROWN, TAYLOR & TUCKER